

shut down? How do you build a new downtown when the new floodway will probably take several critical blocks of your downtown area? How do you do all of that?

Well, you do it with the resources that were in this disaster bill, the hundreds of millions of dollars of community development block grants and other things that will allow people to get back on their feet and allow cities to begin planning to buy out homes in the floodway, to help provide some grants, yes, to homeowners to fix up their homes and to restart their business.

When Congress left without passing the disaster bill, some said it did not matter. But the folks in Grand Forks were very upset. And here is a Grand Forks editorial. Every day the top of their editorial page has this: "8 Days Since Congress Let Us Down." How much longer will it be before Congress gets to work and passes a disaster bill? The next day: "9 Days Since Congress Let Us Down."

Congress is not going to let Grand Forks and East Grand Forks down. These resources are going to be made available. But it is urgent they be made available now. It is urgent that Wednesday, when we go to conference, that we strip out the controversial provisions of this legislation and that we pass the legislation, pass the emergency portion of the legislation, at least, clean and get it to the President for signature so the help can be flowing to people who need it.

Another headline in the Grand Forks Herald, "Along the Dikes Lives are Still on Hold." And it talks about these folks who have no idea what their tomorrow is going to be because the resources that are needed in order to make the buyouts and to develop the new floodways and so on are not available at this point because the legislation has not yet been passed.

I just hope that on Wednesday when the conference committee convenes, that the conference committee and all of the conferees will decide that we ought not in any way impede, delay, or derail the disaster bill. We have not in the past, and we should not now.

I wish the disaster bill had been enacted by Congress before Congress broke for the Memorial Day weekend and the week that we took off. That was not possible regrettably. I think the decision to go home without passing the disaster portion of that bill was a mistake. But those who made that decision apparently felt comfortable with it. I do hope now that this Wednesday when the conference committee reconvenes that it will decide to enact this legislation, do it cleanly, do it without adding additional burdens to it that would engender a Presidential veto, and then make that critically needed relief available to the people who so desperately need it.

While I am on this subject, let me end with one other point. In the Senate, on a bipartisan basis, we have had

enormously helpful support from Senator STEVENS, Senator BYRD, Senator LOTT, Senator DASCHLE, on a bipartisan basis. We have had strong support and unwavering support from virtually all of the subcommittee chairs and the ranking members of the Appropriations Committee. And for that we are most appreciative. We know that we cannot do it alone.

North Dakotans, who were dealt a very severe blow by having nearly 3 years worth of snow fall in 3 months on North Dakota, causing a massive amount of flooding, a 500-year flood on the Red River, and causing the complete evacuation of very large cities, we know that we cannot solve these problems alone. And we are very thankful for the bipartisan support we have had in the Senate to address these issues.

I again urge all of those who come to conference in the middle of this week to join us in and pass this bill and do it cleanly and quickly so that the people of Grand Forks are able to rely on the resources in this legislation.

#### THE OKLAHOMA CITY TRIAL AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, let me make one additional comment on another matter. I notice the Senator from Idaho is waiting for the floor. I will not be lengthy, but I do want to make a comment on another unrelated issue.

I and the American people have learned this afternoon that the trial in Denver, CO, the Oklahoma City bombing trial, has concluded apparently with a guilty verdict on all counts, having been brought against Timothy McVeigh. There are many in this country, myself included, who from time to time have been critical of the judicial process feeling that in one case or another or in one circumstance or another the judicial system has let us down.

In fact, I think most Americans probably felt that way following the O.J. Simpson trial, that somehow the judicial system did not work quite right, and understand why people feel that way and, as I said, I have from time to time joined them thinking that some things just do not seem right in the judicial system.

But it seems to me that the decision in the Denver courtroom today should say to all of us that the judicial system in this country does work, the message today in that courtroom was a message that seems to me that those who commit heinous acts of terror will be brought to justice in this country. And I wanted to simply say, having heard of this verdict as most Americans have today, that I would credit and compliment the men and women who most Americans will never know who undoubtedly spent a lot of time and energy and effort and hours working on this case, to bring this case to a courtroom that results in a guilty verdict.

I can recall the day that I heard of this bombing. I was walking into a school in Minot, ND, to speak to a convocation at the school, and I have heard the reports of the bulletins on the radio that there had been this bombing at the courthouse in Oklahoma City. And I did not know until later the full consequence of it. But I will never, I suspect, in my lifetime, forget the picture of the fireman cradling the lifeless body of that young child, a victim of that disaster, that heinous act of terror, a disaster, but also obviously a deliberate heinous act committed against innocent civilians. And I felt the same rage I suppose most Americans do and did about that kind of senseless killing.

I hope that the verdict today in that courtroom in Denver is a verdict that says to all those in this country who believe they are above the law, who believe that acts of terror somehow will work, that this country will not countenance terror, this country will hunt down and prosecute vigorously those who commit terror against Americans and against all citizens.

I did want to simply take this moment to say that I suspect that there was an enormous amount of effort and work expended by a lot of folks to bring this trial to a successful conclusion and I, as one Senator, say thank you to the law enforcement community, and thank you to all of those who participated in restoring the faith of the American people in the justice system.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. CRAIG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, let me associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from North Dakota who I think said it so well just a few moments ago as it relates to the outcome of the court actions in the Presiding Officer's home State and the city of Denver.

What it says about our society is so very clear, that we gave and we give and we protect the rights of our citizens to speak openly and freely in protest against their Government, to express themselves and their opinions without fear that somehow the heavy hand of Government might sweep down on them, but if they use violence as an expression, a political expression, that then they fall within the act of a terrorist, and if so proven to be such, the kind of action or the kind of verdict that came about in Denver is the consequence.

And that of course is what has marked the civility of our country well over 200 years now. And thank goodness our system still proves, as it apparently has expressed its will in Denver this afternoon, that it does work and it does work effectively.

So I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from North Dakota in making those statements.

## CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I now send a cloture motion to the desk to the substitute amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The bill clerk read as follows:

## CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the modified committee amendment to Calendar No. 32, S. 4, the Family Friendly Workplace Act of 1997:

Trent Lott, James M. Jeffords, Sam Brownback, Susan M. Collins, Fred Thompson, Gordon Smith, Judd Gregg, Jesse Helms, John Ashcroft, Jon Kyl, Paul Coverdell, William V. Roth, Jr., Conrad R. Burns, Richard G. Lugar, Phil Gramm, Bob Smith.

Mr. CRAIG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. CRAIG. For the information of all Senators, this cloture vote would occur on Wednesday, June 4. The majority leader will consult with the Democrat leader with respect to the exact time of the cloture vote.

However, at this time the majority leader asks unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum under rule XXII be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

## EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

## REPORT CONCERNING THE CONTINUATION WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO) AND THE BOSNIAN SERBS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT—PM-39

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the Sec-

retary of the Senate, on May 28, 1997, during the adjournment of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as expanded to address the actions and policies of the Bosnian Serb forces and the authorities in the territory that they control within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, is to continue in effect beyond May 30, 1997.

On December 27, 1995, I issued Presidential Determination No. 96-7, directing the Secretary of the Treasury, *inter alia*, to suspend the application of sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and to continue to block property previously blocked until provision is made to address claims or encumbrances, including the claims of the other successor states of the former Yugoslavia. This sanctions relief, in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1022 of November 22, 1995 (hereinafter the "Resolution"), was an essential factor motivating Serbia and Montenegro's acceptance of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina initialed by the parties in Dayton on November 21, 1995, and signed in Paris on December 14, 1995 (hereinafter the "Peace Agreement"). The sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) were accordingly suspended prospectively, effective January 16, 1996. Sanctions imposed on the Bosnian Serb forces and authorities and on the territory that they control within the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were subsequently suspended prospectively, effective May 10, 1996, also in conformity with the Peace Agreement and the Resolution.

Sanctions against both the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Bosnian Serbs were subsequently terminated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1074 of October 1, 1996. This termination, however, did not end the requirement of the Resolution that blocked funds and assets that are subject to claims and encumbrances remain blocked, until unblocked in accordance with applicable law. In the last year, substantial progress has been achieved to bring about a settlement of

the conflict in the former Yugoslavia acceptable to the parties. Elections occurred in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as provided for in the Peace Agreement, and the Bosnian Serb forces have continued to respect the zones of separation as provided in the Peace Agreement. The ultimate disposition of the various remaining categories of blocked assets are now being addressed, beginning with the unblocking of five Yugoslav vessels located in various United States ports effective May 19, 1997.

Until the status of all remaining blocked property is resolved, the Peace Agreement implemented, and the terms of the Resolution met, this situation continues to pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond May 30, 1997.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 28, 1997.

## REPORT CONCERNING THE EXTENSION OF WAIVER AUTHORITY FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT—PM-40

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the Secretary of the Senate, on May 29, 1997, during the adjournment of the Senate, received the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I hereby transmit the document referred to in subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the "Act"), with respect to the continuation of a waiver of application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act to the People's Republic of China. This document constitutes my recommendations to continue in effect this waiver for a further 12-month period and includes my determination that continuation of the waiver currently in effect for the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act, and my reasons for such determination.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 29, 1997.

## REPORT CONCERNING THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO)—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT RECEIVED DURING THE ADJOURNMENT—PM 41

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the Secretary of the Senate, on May 30, 1997, during the adjournment of the Senate,